7/14/86 57165-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MAY, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IS SEEN THROUGHOUT SOUTH CAROLINA

Nonagricultural employment in South Carolina continued to expand for the fourth consecutive month, as 10,300 workers were added in May. The 1,344,800 job count was an all-time high for the state during May. Both the private and public sectors experienced growth over the month, with approximately 95% of the gains centered in the private industries. A total of 40,800 more people were working than during the same period a year ago.

PRIVATE SECTOR PAYROLL INCREASES

Employment in the private sector rose 9,900 to 1,086,300. The trade industry saw the greatest advance with the addition of 3,700 workers. The trade employment level of 294,000 reached an all-time high in May. Retail trade was responsible for 90% of the gain as the wholesale division climbed 400. Employment upturns were evident throughout the trade sector with the largest expansion in eating and drinking places.

After a steady decline for four consecutive months, the news in manufacturing was good as 2,200 jobs were added, bringing its employment count to 362,700. The largest increases were in apparel and other textile products (+700), and textile mill products (+500). The surge in these two industries was primarily responsible for the accession of 1,600 wage earners in nondurable goods. The hard-good employment level gained momentum in May as 600 additional jobs were added.

(Continued on page 3)

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	8
3	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	9
4	Productivity Index Summary	10
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	12, 13
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	14, 15
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	16, 17
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	20
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	21
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries for Columbia and Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan Statistical Areas	22
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	23
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	24
15	Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	25

(Continued from front page)

As favorable weather conditions and low interest rates prevailed, growth in the construction industry continued. A total of 88,600 workers was reached as a result of 1,400 new positions. The number of service jobs increased 1,300 as hotels and other lodging places, business services, and amusement and recreation services continued to contribute most of the seasonal payroll additions.

Positive employment trends of 800 and 400, respectively, were reported in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Employment upturns were experienced by all industry divisions throughout both sectors.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

Employment in the public sector grew by 400 jobs to a level of 258,500. The growth in total government was created by a sharp rise in the local division (+1,000). State government saw a decline of 700 positions, while federal lost 200 jobs in May.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE IN MAY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, adding 5,200, rose to 618,200 during May. All major divisions reported upturns over the month, except transportation and public utilities which remained unchanged.

In the private sector, wholesale and retail trade (+1,900) was responsible for the largest employment increase. Manufacturing, reflecting the biggest one-month advancement in the industry since August of 1983, added 1,500 jobs in May. Growth was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors. Nondurable goods, spurred by recalls in apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products, gained 1,200 women during May. The durable-good sector was up 300, pushing the monthly total to 38,600. Services, affected by increased tourist activity, added 800 women to their payrolls. Female employment in finance, insurance, and real estate, at 36,200, advanced 500 over the month, while construction, aided by lower mortgage rates, picked up 100.

In the public sector, positive movement in local government more than offset minute losses in federal and state government. The number of women employed in local government increased 600 during the month, while federal and state government reported similar declines of 100.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 18,700. All major industry divisions, except manufacturing, showed expansion over the year. Manufacturing, negatively affected by plant closings and layoffs, lost 500 positions occupied by women. On the plus side, wholesale and retail trade recorded the largest yearly growth (+7,200) followed by services (+5,700).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES TO DROP

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 6.8% to 6.6% in May, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. This rate represented 104,800 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,200 from the April level. The reduction in unemployment stemmed from seasonal hiring in trade, services and construction, together with a much-needed upturn in manufacturing. Trade and services posted all-time high employment levels in May. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% during the month.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,599,000	1,580,300	1,570,500	1,590,200	1,577,200	1,561,700
Total Employment	1,494,200	1,473,300	1,463,800	1,483,200	1,467,800	1,452,800
Total Unemployment	104,800	107,000	106,700	107,000	109,400	108,900
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	215,530	211,270	209,590	219,730	216,580	213,080
Total Employment	205,060	201,090	200,720	211,600	208,460	205,720
Total Unemployment	10,470	10,180	8,870	8,130	8,120	7,360
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	313,860	311,480	309,210
Total Employment	296,180	293,040	290,120
Total Unemployment	17,680	18,440	19,090
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.9	6.2

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	117,199	116,316	114,891	117,664	117,234	115,339
Total Employment	109,041	108,201	106,880	109,110	108,892	106,939
Total Unemployment	8,158	8,115	8,011	8,554	8,342	8,400
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area stood at 178,100 in May, up 2,500 from the previous month and 2,900 over May, 1985. The largest employment gain occurred in trade, which helped boost the private sector job count to 128,800. There were 900 employees added to the trade employment payrolls in May. Retail trade, at 34,700, was responsible for the entire increase, while wholesale trade employment remained constant at 7,900 over the month. Seasonal influences in hotels and other lodging places along the coast resulted in a 600 employment surge in the services industry. Also affected by the tourist season was transportation and public utilities, up 300 above April's figure of 9,200. Warmer weather helped the construction industry pick up 200 workers. Recalls from layoffs resulted in a slight 200 gain in manufacturing. Both durable and nondurable goods, shared equally in this gain. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged at 8,200 in May. Public sector employment rose 300 in May to 49,300. Federal government increased 100 and local government 200, while state government held steady at 13,200.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 1,300 in May to 213,100. This figure was 4,900 above the comparable level posted twelve months earlier. Leading all industries in employment growth was wholesale and retail trade, increasing 400 to reach 46,700. Retail trade was up 300 workers and wholesale, 100. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate jumped 200 to 17,700. Seasonal influences was responsible for an upturn of 200 in services. Warmer weather aided the construction industry in adding 200 workers. The only private industry division to register an employment decrease in May was transportation and public utilities, down 100 to 9,700. Manufacturing jobs held steady at 27,700. Public sector employment moved up 400 to 58,400. Federal government increased 100 and local government, 400. On the negative side, state government decreased 100 workers to 30,900.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 200 to 289,600 in May. Employment advances in the private sector were totally responsible for the rise in the nonagricultural workforce. The private sector employment total rose 1,000 as four out of six major industries reported upturns in employment over the month. Gains of 600 and 300, respectively, were reported in manufacturing and construction. Other positive trends were posted in trade (+200); and transportation and public utilities (+100). The number of persons employed in finance, insurance, and real estate saw no change in employment from the previous month. Negative employment trends were found in services (-200), as nonfaculty educational workers were cut from payrolls. Government, or more specifically state government, recorded a drop in jobs in May. Public employment decreased 800 as the state division posted a 1,000 drop in jobs. Federal government remained constant over the month, while local rose 200 to 26,100.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's jobless rate increased 0.2% to 7.3% in May . . . Sluggish growth overall and a severe weakness in manufacturing continued to burden the economy. Jobs rose in the service and construction sectors, but fell in the manufacturing industry for the fourth consecutive month. Manufacturing employment decreased 39,000 in May after declining 8,000 the month before. In the most recent two years, manufacturing lost over 300,000 factory jobs. Good-producing industries have been hurt by the sluggishness in capital spending and haven't yet benefited from the decline of the dollar in foreign currency trading. Last month, the continuing drop in oil prices hurt employment in the energy sector. Jobs in oil and gas extraction were down 28,000 following a downturn of 29,000 the month before. There were bright spots in May's employment picture, however, as the service industries gained 99,000 after adding 147,000 in April. Construction employment increased 21,000 following an addition of 132,000 in the prior month.

Americans' workweeks were shorter in May . . . The average workweek for nonfarm employees slipped to 34.7 hours last month from 34.8 hours in April. The factory workweek was also down 0.1 hour to 40.6. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers were unchanged at $8.72 in May.

Retail sales slid 0.1% in May . . . suggesting that consumers were remaining cautious in the midst of economic sluggishness. Sales of building materials posted the largest decrease last month, falling 4.2% after rising 4.6% the month before. Sales of general merchandise stores declined 0.7%, while apparel purchases slipped 1.9% and gasoline stations posted a 2.0% downturn. On the bright side, furniture sales were up 2.8% and auto sales gained 0.6% in May. Sales of durable goods increased 0.2%; however, nondurable-good sales were 0.3% below last month's level. Overall, retail sales last month gained 2.7% from a year earlier.

Housing starts tumbled 7.4% in May . . . the largest decline in a year. The downturn followed a 4.0% April increase and was the biggest drop since a 9.0% plunge in May of 1985. However, housing continued as a positive factor in the economy this year as the lowest mortgage rates in a decade generated a boom in construction and sales. The monthly decrease was centered entirely in the starts of large apartment units, which slid 21.9%. Construction of single-family homes remained steady last month, while starts of apartment units of four or less gained 1.2%. Building permits, considered a measure of future activity, also dropped sharply in May, slipping by 5.3%. By region, the weakness in construction was concentrated in the Midwest and Northeast. Housing starts slumped 33.2% in the Midwest and 24.8% in the Northeast.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Consumer spending was up 0.9% in May, while personal income dropped 0.1% . . . Spending in May increased on both durable and nondurable goods and on services. In April, spending rose on durable items and services, but declined on nondurables. Wage and salary income gained 0.2% last month after adding 0.1% in April. Factory wages were unchanged in May. Farm income, reflecting variable subsidy payments, fell in May after rising in April. Excluding the subsidy payments, farm income rose in both months.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

As of May 15, 1986, there were 2,375 migrant and seasonal farmworkers in South Carolina. Of this total, over half were local workers and the remainder were from North Carolina, Florida, Texas, and Georgia.

Scattered showers during the first half of June provided some relief to crops in South Carolina, but more rain was needed. Some crops already had considerable damage due to the lack of rain. The corn crop declined to a fair condition. Tobacco was in urgent need of rainfall. The very high temperatures also took a heavy toll on the tobacco crop. Soybean planting continued in the areas of the state that received some rainfall. The cotton crop reached the squaring stage with the crop being rated as 40% poor, 57% fair, and 3% good. South Carolina peaches were ready for picking earlier than normal this year. Peaches were in fair-to-good condition with dry weather hurting sizing and the quality of the crop.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL ADVANCES IN MAY

Premiums paid for overtime worked caused a $.02 increase in May in South Carolina's manufacturing production payrolls. Durable-good average hourly earnings advanced $.03 to $8.03 affected by bonus payments for piece work. All industry divisions posted higher hourly wages except furniture and fixtures; electrical and electronic equipment; and instruments and related products. Average hourly earnings in nondurables climbed $.02 to $7.79. All industry divisions recorded increases except printing and publishing; chemicals and allied products; and food and kindred products. The largest surge in wages was reported in paper and allied products.

Gross weekly earnings for the state rose $2.38 as a result of increases in weekly hours and hourly earnings. The level was $19.75 greater than that of one year earlier.

Nationally, hourly earnings advanced $.01 to $9.71.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
May, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.87	$ 7.85	$ 7.59	$ 7.76	$ 7.72	$ 7.44
Average Weekly Earnings	$320.31	$317.93	$300.56	$308.85	$309.57	$296.11
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.16	$ 97.73	$ 93.54	$ 94.65	$ 95.16	$ 92.16

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.70	$ 7.67	$ 7.34	$ 9.71	$ 9.70	$ 9.49
Average Weekly Earnings	$311.85	$309.87	$287.73	$394.23	$392.85	$382.45
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.57	$ 95.26	$ 89.55	$120.82	$120.77	$119.03

PREMIUM HOURS UNCHANGED IN MAY

Manufacturing production workers in South Carolina saw no change in average factory overtime hours in May. Overtime hours increased 0.1 hour in durable goods but were unchanged in nondurable goods over the month. The level of overtime hours worked was the same as the year-ago figure of 3.4.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.4	3.4	3.4
Durable Goods	3.4	3.3	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.3

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WORKWEEK EXPANDS

Recovering from a moderate decline in the number of hours worked during April, South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.2 to reach 40.7 in May. The upward movement in weekly hours was caused by longer work schedules in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. The durable-good workweek rose 0.3, reaching 41.4 hours, as manufacturers added hours in view of new contracts. Significant hourly advances in the hard-good sector were reported in instruments and related products (+3.2); and stone, clay, and glass products (+1.5). Hourly upturns in all industry divisions except printing and publishing spurred a 0.2 gain in the nondurable-good workweek. The production-worker job count increased from 281,500 to 282,800 over the month as employers received new contracts.

On the national level, both average weekly hours and average overtime hours increased 0.1.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed 0.9 point to 104.5 in May. A 0.2 hour gain in average weekly hours along with a 1,300 upturn in production workers were responsible for the increase. The May index was 0.4 point greater than the year-ago figure of 104.1.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

May, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	104.5	103.6	104.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.8	141.1	144.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	92.1	91.2	91.0
Textile Productivity Index	66.8	66.2	65.4
Apparel Productivity Index	98.9	97.0	101.1

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Unemployment rates decreased in 30 of South Carolina's 46 counties over the month. When compared to year-ago rates, May's jobless rates were lower in 24 counties. Unemployment rates for May ranged from a high of 13.1% in Abbeville to a low of 3.4% in Lexington.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 41 counties. Twenty-nine of these counties showed an upturn in manufacturing, and 38 counties reported a rise in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-six counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 40 counties showed an increase in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Quality Control Engin	99	None	N/A	15	X		$20,000		X	Lancaster
Project Engineer	88	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Rock Hill
Secretary	24	Insurance Clerk	72	12	X		Open		X	Hartsville
Buyer	60	None	N/A	13	X		$24,000	X		Spartanburg
Office Manager	18	Executive Sec.	99	12	X		$15,000		X	Conway
Plasterer	99	None	N/A	11	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Cashier	45	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Manager, Production	99	None	N/A	17	X		$25,000		X	Rock Hill
Manager, Personnel	44	Administrative	47	14	X		$25,000	X		Newberry
Electrical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$28,000	X		Greenville
Graphic Designer	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Sumter
Drafter, Architectural	00	None	N/A	14	X		$11,400	X		Florence
Programmer Analyst	96	Electrical Engin.	24	16	X		$31,000	X		Liberty

*There are currently more than 114,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1344.8	1334.5	1304.0	+ 10.3	+ 40.8
Total Private	1086.3	1076.4	1054.6	+ 9.9	+ 31.7
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Construction	88.6	87.2	84.1	+ 1.4	+ 4.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.8	12.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.1	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	43.0	42.3	40.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
Electrical Work	9.2	9.0	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.7	360.5	364.0	+ 2.2	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.2	120.6	122.4	+ 0.6	- 1.2
Nondurable Goods	241.5	239.9	241.6	+ 1.6	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	56.7	56.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.6	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Water Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Communication	12.4	12.2	12.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.7	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric Services	11.1	11.0	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.0	290.3	278.8	+ 3.7	+ 15.2
Wholesale Trade	56.2	55.8	54.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.7	30.7	30.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.5	25.1	24.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	7.9	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Retail Trade	237.8	234.5	224.4	+ 3.3	+ 13.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.0	10.9	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.6	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	26.9	26.5	27.2	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Department Stores	18.3	18.2	18.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.4	40.0	38.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Grocery Stores	37.9	37.6	36.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.0	57.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Banking	15.1	14.9	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.8	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.1	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.3	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	223.3	222.0	212.0	+ 1.3	+ 11.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.1	20.6	20.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Health Services	44.3	44.3	43.0	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	15.1	15.2	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	23.2	23.9	21.3	- 0.7	+ 1.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.4	14.1	12.2	- 0.7	+ 1.2
Total Government	258.5	258.1	249.4	+ 0.4	+ 9.1
Total Federal Government	39.0	39.2	37.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government	80.9	81.3	76.7	- 0.4	+ 4.2
State Education	34.3	35.0	32.6	- 0.7	+ 1.7
Other State Government	46.6	46.3	44.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	138.6	137.6	134.8	+ 1.0	+ 3.8
Local Education	83.2	82.6	81.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	55.4	55.0	53.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Manufacturing	362.7	360.5	364.0	+ 2.2	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.2	120.6	122.4	+ 0.6	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.7	14.9	0.0	+ 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	4.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.2	3.3	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.0	10.9	- 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.6	15.4	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	28.9	29.7	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.5	1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.5	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.3	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.0	20.6	21.5	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.5	2.9	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.6	7.6	7.9	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.7	7.8	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.4	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	241.5	239.9	241.6	+ 1.6	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.2	101.7	104.1	+ 0.5	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.5	29.3	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.3	30.5	0.0	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.7	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.7	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.2	7.4	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.1	9.4	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	5.8	5.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	43.8	44.5	+ 0.7	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	9.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.3	6.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	14.8	15.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.6	2.5	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.6	7.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	15.6	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.9	9.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.3	32.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.2	15.1	15.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	20.0	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.2	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1334.0	1329.1	1293.7	+ 4.9	+ 40.3
Total Private	1080.7	1077.3	1049.4	+ 3.4	+ 31.3
Construction	87.7	87.8	83.2	- 0.1	+ 4.5
Manufacturing	363.8	361.8	365.1	+ 2.0	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.4	120.9	122.6	+ 0.5	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.9	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.1	10.9	- 0.2	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.6	15.4	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	28.9	29.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	20.7	21.6	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	242.4	240.9	242.5	+ 1.5	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.8	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	102.7	102.0	104.6	+ 0.7	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.5	29.4	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	29.4	30.9	+ 0.3	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	7.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.7	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.1	9.4	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.6	43.9	44.6	+ 0.7	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	9.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.7	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.7	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	15.6	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	9.9	10.0	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.1	32.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.1	15.0	15.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From: Apr. 1986	Net Change From: May 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	56.8	56.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.7	16.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	12.3	12.2	12.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.8	16.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	292.3	291.2	277.3	+ 1.1	+ 15.0
Wholesale Trade	56.5	56.2	54.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	235.8	235.0	222.6	+ 0.8	+ 13.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.6	27.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.2	40.3	38.7	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.4	58.1	57.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.3	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	219.9	219.9	208.8	0.0	+ 11.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.4	19.6	19.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Educational Services	22.5	22.6	20.6	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Government	253.3	251.8	244.3	+ 1.5	+ 8.8
Total Federal Government	38.9	39.1	37.8	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government	80.0	79.3	75.8	+ 0.7	+ 4.2
Total Local Government	134.4	133.4	130.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	289.6	289.4	285.3	213.1	211.8	208.2
Construction	20.0	19.7	19.8	13.6	13.4	12.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.0	9.8	9.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.9	95.3	97.9	27.7	27.7	27.9
Durable Goods	28.9	28.6	29.8	13.4	13.4	13.8
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	10.8	11.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	5.9	6.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.0	66.7	68.1	14.3	14.3	14.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	31.0	30.8	32.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	10.1	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.9	10.5	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	2.9	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.3	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	7.9	8.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.5
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	66.0	65.8	63.2	46.7	46.3	45.2
Wholesale Trade	15.5	15.4	15.4	12.6	12.5	12.3
Retail Trade	50.5	50.4	47.8	34.1	33.8	32.9
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	10.9	17.7	17.5	16.8
Banking	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.8
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services	47.1	47.3	45.2	39.0	38.8	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.7	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	7.1
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.3
Total Government	38.8	39.6	37.9	58.4	58.0	57.9
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.8	8.3	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	10.7	11.7	10.5	30.9	31.0	31.3
Total Local Government	26.1	25.9	25.6	19.2	18.8	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON May 1986	CHARLESTON Apr. 1986	CHARLESTON May 1985	ROCK HILL May 1986	ROCK HILL Apr. 1986	ROCK HILL May. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	178.1	175.6	175.2	43.3	43.2	43.0
Construction	13.3	13.1	13.4	2.3	2.3	2..2
Manufacturing	19.6	19.4	20.0	12.4	12.3	12.0
Durable Goods	10.9	10.8	11.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.6	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.8	10.2	10.1	9.8
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.2	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.6	41.7	42.7	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.7	33.8	34.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	8.2	8.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	35.5	34.9	32.8	8.7	8.7	8.5
Total Government	49.3	49.0	48.8	5.6	5.6	6.0
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.2	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.2	13.2	13.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.8	16.6	16.7	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON May 1986	ANDERSON Apr. 1986	ANDERSON May 1985	FLORENCE May 1986	FLORENCE Apr. 1986	FLORENCE May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.6	48.3	46.9	46.6	45.5
Construction	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	18.9	19.0	20.2	13.2	13.0	12.7
Durable Goods	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.7	15.1	8.8	8.7	8.5
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.2	8.5	3.1	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	7.5	7.5	7.2
Total Government	7.7	7.6	7.2	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1986

Industry	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	Net Change From Apr. 1986	Net Change From May 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	618.2	613.0	599.5	+ 5.2	+ 18.7
Total Private	472.1	467.3	458.5	+ 4.8	+ 13.6
Construction	7.1	7.0	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	147.7	146.2	148.2	+ 1.5	- 0.5
Durable Goods	38.6	38.3	39.1	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.2	8.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.3	12.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.2	3.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	109.1	107.9	109.1	+ 1.2	0.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	43.7	43.4	44.3	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.8	12.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.9	13.4	0.0	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	5.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.1	37.8	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.0	8.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.0	13.6	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.8	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.8	12.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	141.4	139.5	134.2	+ 1.9	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade	13.7	13.5	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.8	5.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Retail Trade	127.7	126.0	121.1	+ 1.7	+ 6.6
General Merchandise Stores	20.0	19.9	20.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Food Stores	18.5	18.3	17.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.2	35.7	35.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Banking	11.4	11.1	11.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	126.5	125.7	120.8	+ 0.8	+ 5.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.1	13.8	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Health Services	36.6	36.5	35.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Hospitals	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Educational Services	14.2	14.6	13.1	- 0.4	+ 1.1
Total Government	146.1	145.7	141.0	+ 0.4	+ 5.1
Total Federal Government	12.0	12.1	11.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	44.0	44.1	41.6	- 0.1	+ 2.4
State Education	16.5	16.8	15.6	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Other State Government	27.5	27.3	26.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	90.1	89.5	87.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Local Education	62.4	62.0	60.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Other Local Government	27.7	27.5	26.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.8	281.5	284.7	320.31	317.93	300.56	40.7	40.5	39.6	7.87	7.85	7.59
DURABLE GOODS	93.5	93.1	94.6	332.44	328.80	316.98	41.4	41.1	40.9	8.03	8.00	7.75
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.7	12.1	301.58	305.14	295.82	41.2	41.8	42.2	7.32	7.30	7.01
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.8	4.3	275.37	280.80	256.10	40.2	40.0	39.4	6.85	7.02	6.50
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.5	8.4	400.50	385.41	369.77	45.0	43.5	42.6	8.90	8.86	8.68
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.2	12.2	320.00	313.24	298.05	40.1	39.5	39.9	7.98	7.93	7.47
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.8	20.7	21.1	346.10	352.36	337.42	41.4	42.3	40.8	8.36	8.33	8.27
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.9	4.1	341.60	341.20	316.57	42.7	43.3	40.9	8.00	7.88	7.74
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.0	15.7	16.5	280.74	279.03	274.95	39.1	38.7	39.0	7.18	7.21	7.05
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.6	4.7	324.01	299.53	297.47	41.7	38.5	39.4	7.77	7.78	7.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.3	188.4	190.1	314.72	312.35	292.89	40.4	40.2	39.0	7.79	7.77	7.51
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	283.29	274.45	260.02	39.9	38.6	39.1	7.10	7.11	6.65
Textile Mill Products	89.9	89.3	91.5	299.52	296.43	277.14	41.2	41.0	39.2	7.27	7.23	7.07
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.0	26.7	301.90	298.29	285.26	41.3	41.2	39.4	7.31	7.24	7.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.4	27.4	301.24	304.96	273.29	39.9	40.5	37.8	7.55	7.53	7.23
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.0	300.88	296.22	258.59	42.8	42.5	39.3	7.03	6.97	6.58
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.0	11.8	11.7	310.34	306.03	293.53	41.6	41.3	39.4	7.46	7.41	7.45
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.8	3.0	289.98	284.75	302.82	39.4	38.9	42.0	7.36	7.32	7.21
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.1	8.4	273.71	262.99	272.84	42.7	40.9	42.3	6.41	6.43	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	36.6	37.1	193.96	191.66	180.00	37.3	37.0	36.0	5.20	5.18	5.00
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.2	8.3	187.75	189.38	170.92	37.4	37.5	34.6	5.02	5.05	4.94
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.2	12.2	12.8	169.09	166.73	168.95	35.9	35.4	36.1	4.71	4.71	4.68
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	10.8	507.95	501.17	493.62	42.4	42.4	43.3	11.98	11.82	11.40
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.4	297.93	309.30	287.65	36.2	37.4	37.7	8.23	8.27	7.63
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.8	19.8	19.9	479.03	474.86	459.38	41.8	41.4	41.8	11.46	11.47	10.99

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
All Manufacturing	19.9	20.1	20.0	308.85	309.57	296.11	39.8	40.1	39.8	7.76	7.72	7.44
Durable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.5	291.69	292.73	285.12	40.4	40.6	39.6	7.22	7.21	7.20
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	1.9	2.0	280.57	263.74	295.90	41.2	38.9	41.5	6.81	6.78	7.13
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.6	344.29	345.14	283.81	42.4	42.4	36.2	8.12	8.14	7.84
Nondurable Goods	10.7	10.8	10.6	324.66	323.93	309.62	39.4	39.6	39.9	8.24	8.18	7.76
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	276.51	295.24	282.34	39.0	41.7	40.8	7.09	7.08	6.92
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	175.21	178.08	170.13	36.2	37.1	34.3	4.84	4.80	4.96

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985	May 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1985
All Manufacturing	72.2	71.9	73.9	311.85	309.87	287.73	40.5	40.4	39.2	7.70	7.67	7.34
Durable Goods	20.9	20.8	21.5	324.75	323.19	301.08	40.9	40.5	38.6	7.94	7.98	7.80
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.6	7.9	349.45	350.20	328.38	41.9	41.2	39.0	8.34	8.50	8.42
Nondurable Goods	51.3	51.1	52.4	306.28	304.62	282.82	40.3	40.4	39.5	7.60	7.54	7.16
Textile Mill Products	27.0	26.7	28.0	297.25	297.05	272.05	41.0	41.2	39.2	7.25	7.21	6.94
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.5	9.3	298.08	294.76	265.64	40.5	40.6	37.1	7.36	7.26	7.16
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.1	9.6	303.99	312.38	275.02	41.7	42.5	38.9	7.29	7.35	7.07
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.4	255.75	256.50	287.62	37.5	38.0	44.8	6.82	6.75	6.42
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.3	2.5	293.45	278.87	266.90	41.1	39.5	40.5	7.14	7.06	6.59
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.1	8.0	179.82	188.00	191.42	36.4	37.6	40.3	4.94	5.00	4.75
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.7	139.94	144.13	151.47	34.3	35.5	34.9	4.08	4.06	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.9	408.10	391.94	386.74	41.6	40.7	41.9	9.81	9.63	9.23

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
May, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,430	6,330	6,350	3,360	3,310	3,600	3,070	3,020	2,750
AIKEN---------	43,560	43,030	41,460	18,810	18,630	18,800	24,750	24,400	22,660
ALLENDALE-----	2,880	2,850	2,880	1,150	1,140	1,250	1,730	1,710	1,630
ANDERSON------	47,700	47,600	48,300	18,900	19,000	20,200	28,800	28,600	28,100
BAMBERG-------	4,530	4,460	4,200	1,520	1,480	1,380	3,010	2,980	2,820
BARNWELL------	8,210	8,060	7,630	3,380	3,340	3,280	4,830	4,720	4,350
BEAUFORT------	34,220	34,260	29,280	1,150	1,170	1,150	33,070	33,090	28,130
BERKELEY------	21,600	21,100	21,000	5,700	5,600	5,800	15,900	15,500	15,200
CALHOUN-------	3,700	3,700	3,520	2,090	2,110	2,060	1,610	1,590	1,460
CHARLESTON----	140,700	138,800	138,800	9,600	9,500	10,000	131,100	129,300	128,800
CHEROKEE------	16,740	16,600	16,040	8,570	8,590	8,560	8,170	8,010	7,480
CHESTER-------	11,300	11,180	11,130	5,530	5,500	5,750	5,770	5,680	5,380
CHESTERFIELD--	13,250	13,120	11,950	7,290	7,210	6,750	5,960	5,910	5,200
CLARENDON-----	6,840	6,810	6,180	1,790	1,790	1,600	5,050	5,020	4,580
COLLETON------	9,760	9,610	9,160	2,550	2,520	2,530	7,210	7,090	6,630
DARLINGTON----	19,360	19,220	18,950	7,010	7,000	7,180	12,350	12,220	11,770
DILLON--------	9,060	9,010	8,890	3,600	3,580	3,560	5,460	5,430	5,330
DORCHESTER----	15,800	15,700	15,400	4,300	4,300	4,200	11,500	11,400	11,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,300	4,270	4,320	1,930	1,910	1,920	2,370	2,360	2,400
FAIRFIELD-----	6,820	6,770	6,580	2,440	2,440	2,560	4,380	4,330	4,020
FLORENCE------	46,900	46,600	45,500	13,200	13,000	12,700	33,700	33,600	32,800
GEORGETOWN----	15,530	15,350	14,170	4,700	4,650	4,010	10,830	10,700	10,160
GREENVILLE----	164,900	164,700	161,600	48,300	48,000	49,000	116,600	116,700	112,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,190	26,140	25,560	10,750	10,710	10,970	15,440	15,430	14,590
HAMPTON-------	4,850	4,820	4,890	1,760	1,760	1,760	3,090	3,060	3,130
HORRY---------	57,540	56,090	54,560	5,550	5,540	5,640	51,990	50,550	48,920
JASPER--------	3,340	3,320	3,160	220	210	220	3,120	3,110	2,940
KERSHAW-------	14,970	14,730	14,430	6,670	6,650	6,660	8,300	8,080	7,770
LANCASTER-----	18,040	17,890	17,290	9,310	9,270	9,480	8,730	8,620	7,810
LAURENS-------	17,690	17,670	17,250	7,750	7,770	8,150	9,940	9,900	9,100
LEE-----------	3,330	3,310	3,130	1,020	1,020	1,060	2,310	2,290	2,070
LEXINGTON-----	46,900	46,700	47,400	13,200	13,200	13,400	33,700	33,500	34,000
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,880	1,910	810	800	810	1,110	1,080	1,100
MARION--------	12,130	11,980	10,780	5,740	5,730	4,990	6,390	6,250	5,790
MARLBORO------	8,650	8,640	7,960	4,040	4,070	3,730	4,610	4,570	4,230
NEWBERRY------	10,890	10,840	10,620	4,810	4,850	5,020	6,080	5,990	5,600
OCONEE--------	21,880	21,450	20,210	9,950	9,820	9,460	11,930	11,630	10,750
ORANGEBURG----	27,890	27,300	27,080	9,570	9,120	9,420	18,320	18,180	17,660
PICKENS-------	31,400	31,400	30,700	11,300	11,200	11,500	20,100	20,200	19,200
RICHLAND------	166,200	165,100	160,800	14,500	14,500	14,500	151,700	150,600	146,300
SALUDA--------	3,180	3,140	2,950	1,150	1,160	1,160	2,030	1,980	1,790
SPARTANBURG---	93,300	93,300	93,000	36,300	36,100	37,400	57,000	57,200	55,600
SUMTER--------	29,790	29,440	28,780	8,440	8,330	8,750	21,350	21,110	20,030
UNION---------	10,220	10,250	9,790	5,650	5,740	5,580	4,570	4,510	4,210
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,230	10,090	9,380	3,940	3,870	3,470	6,290	6,220	5,910
YORK----------	43,300	43,200	43,000	12,400	12,300	12,000	30,900	30,900	31,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
May, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,800	10,820	10,920	1,420	1,550	1,320	13.1	14.3	12.1
AIKEN---------	53,000	53,070	52,560	3,300	3,520	3,540	6.2	6.6	6.7
ALLENDALE-----	4,620	4,540	4,650	520	480	390	11.3	10.6	8.4
ANDERSON------	66,930	65,580	67,660	5,760	5,070	5,860	8.6	7.7	8.7
BAMBERG-------	6,930	6,840	7,050	610	630	960	8.8	9.2	13.6
BARNWELL------	9,760	9,640	9,410	690	750	700	7.1	7.8	7.4
BEAUFORT------	37,960	37,030	33,520	1,440	1,440	1,040	3.8	3.9	3.1
BERKELEY------	51,410	50,500	50,340	2,450	2,490	2,410	4.8	4.9	4.8
CALHOUN-------	4,990	4,930	4,860	440	420	370	8.8	8.5	7.6
CHARLESTON----	131,910	128,970	127,750	6,580	6,070	5,080	5.0	4.7	4.0
CHEROKEE------	22,490	21,880	22,000	1,980	1,580	1,680	8.8	7.2	7.6
CHESTER-------	13,820	13,710	14,300	1,400	1,450	1,740	10.1	10.6	12.2
CHESTERFIELD--	20,460	20,130	19,620	1,700	1,620	2,040	8.3	8.0	10.4
CLARENDON-----	12,620	12,670	11,820	1,150	1,310	1,040	9.1	10.3	8.8
COLLETON------	18,390	18,170	17,660	1,520	1,570	1,200	8.3	8.6	6.8
DARLINGTON----	27,290	27,070	27,470	2,740	2,770	2,580	10.0	10.2	9.4
DILLON--------	14,460	14,460	14,970	1,250	1,410	1,590	8.6	9.8	10.6
DORCHESTER----	32,220	31,790	31,500	1,450	1,620	1,380	4.5	5.1	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	6,970	6,920	7,450	420	450	640	6.0	6.5	8.6
FAIRFIELD-----	9,380	9,330	9,340	780	820	760	8.3	8.8	8.1
FLORENCE------	53,930	53,580	52,590	4,090	4,370	4,290	7.6	8.2	8.2
GEORGETOWN----	21,080	21,010	20,260	2,130	2,330	2,340	10.1	11.1	11.5
GREENVILLE----	158,530	156,640	156,110	8,310	8,010	8,970	5.2	5.1	5.7
GREENWOOD-----	27,470	27,410	29,060	2,610	2,630	3,970	9.5	9.6	13.7
HAMPTON-------	6,830	6,830	7,030	590	640	530	8.6	9.4	7.5
HORRY---------	67,370	66,010	66,680	4,480	5,050	4,900	6.6	7.7	7.3
JASPER--------	6,150	6,090	5,950	450	430	360	7.3	7.1	6.1
KERSHAW-------	18,220	17,860	18,270	1,410	1,310	1,500	7.7	7.3	8.2
LANCASTER-----	25,360	25,370	25,900	1,990	2,180	2,660	7.8	8.6	10.3
LAURENS-------	22,340	22,290	22,510	2,060	1,900	2,020	9.2	8.5	9.0
LEE-----------	8,520	8,380	8,360	740	670	650	8.7	8.0	7.8
LEXINGTON-----	77,700	76,750	75,600	2,650	2,810	2,630	3.4	3.7	3.5
McCORMICK-----	2,860	2,870	3,070	350	420	510	12.2	14.6	16.6
MARION--------	15,340	15,300	14,500	1,850	2,040	2,030	12.1	13.3	14.0
MARLBORO------	12,750	12,810	13,030	1,640	1,690	2,440	12.9	13.2	18.7
NEWBERRY------	14,530	14,440	14,660	970	970	1,030	6.7	6.7	7.0
OCONEE--------	27,190	26,580	26,090	1,940	1,900	1,940	7.1	7.1	7.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,040	38,060	38,040	3,120	3,930	2,950	8.2	10.3	7.8
PICKENS-------	44,680	44,830	44,390	2,620	3,210	3,190	5.9	7.2	7.2
RICHLAND------	142,020	139,830	137,480	5,480	5,310	4,730	3.9	3.8	3.4
SALUDA--------	7,490	7,300	7,190	570	470	500	7.6	6.4	7.0
SPARTANBURG---	110,660	110,020	108,690	6,760	7,220	6,920	6.1	6.6	6.4
SUMTER--------	35,090	34,820	34,500	3,140	3,290	2,540	8.9	9.4	7.4
UNION---------	14,510	14,610	14,320	1,500	1,560	1,410	10.3	10.7	9.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,380	16,240	16,020	1,350	1,550	1,670	8.2	9.5	10.4
YORK----------	67,570	66,460	65,430	4,430	4,160	3,740	6.6	6.3	5.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985
ANDERSON	13,050	12,750	13,190	11,610	11,480	11,720	1,440	1,270	1,470	11.0	10.0	11.1
CHARLESTON	35,300	34,520	34,190	33,580	32,930	32,860	1,720	1,590	1,330	4.9	4.6	3.9
COLUMBIA	46,410	45,680	44,880	44,270	43,610	43,040	2,140	2,070	1,840	4.6	4.5	4.1
FLORENCE	14,840	14,750	14,470	13,780	13,610	13,350	1,060	1,140	1,120	7.1	7.7	7.7
GREENVILLE	30,860	30,490	30,430	28,930	28,630	28,340	1,930	1,860	2,090	6.3	6.1	6.9
GREENWOOD	9,840	9,820	10,400	8,930	8,910	9,020	910	910	1,380	9.2	9.3	13.3
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,180	20,680	20,390	19,580	19,200	19,160	1,600	1,480	1,230	7.6	7.2	6.0
ROCK HILL	21,610	21,230	20,880	19,930	19,660	19,470	1,680	1,570	1,410	7.8	7.4	6.8
SPARTANBURG	22,690	22,580	22,300	21,030	20,810	20,600	1,660	1,770	1,700	7.3	7.8	7.6
SUMTER	10,660	10,580	10,470	9,680	9,550	9,680	980	1,030	790	9.2	9.7	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasha Hopkins, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.